NEW YORK HERALD, SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1861,-TRIPLE SHERT.

THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE OWNER.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street, -- ITAMAN RIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, Toodles Nymph of

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway, opposite Bond street. WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway .- CENTRAL PARE. LAURA KEENE'S THEATER, No. 624 Broadway.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY.—Afternoon—A DAY AFIRM THE WADDING—HARLEQUIR JACK. Evening—The Cock OF the Wate—Golden Are—Laptyre.

UNION THEATRE, Chatham street,-Manria Willis THEATRE FRANCAIS, 688 Broadway.-Un CHAPRAU DE

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—BRANS SEA LION, AND OTHER COMMENTER, AT ALL HOURS.—THE DEA MA, WOMAN IN WHITE, AT 3 AND 7% O'GLOCK P. M.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broad-way, Bullesques, Bongs, Dancies, &c. —Jack Cade. CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL, 663 Broadway, -- Songer MRLODEON, No. 539 Broadway.—Sonos, Dances, Bun

TWEEDLE HALL, Albany.-Unsworth's MINSTRELS DE

## TRIPLE SHEET. New York, Saturday, March 9, 1861.

According to our Washington despatches, the reinforcement of Forts Sumter and Pickens has been decided on by the administration of President Lincoln, and the arrangements for carrying out that object are now in active progress-General Scott and the Cabinet secretaries are said to be busy with the plans.

We are informed by one of our Washington correspondents of very important movements in the army and navy ordered by the government. All the ne al vessels in the Pacific and the Mediterranean are ordered home, to return to Northern ports, and the troops lately under command of Gen. Twiggs, in Texas, numbering twenty-five hundred, and those in New Mexico, are called to

No movement has yet been made by the Commissioners in Washington from the Confederate States towards the negotiations with which they are charged. Mr. Roman, one of the members o the commission, who was erroneously stated yesterday to have arrived, was still wanting, at a late hour last night, to complete the delegation, and his colleagues will do nothing till he joins them.

We publish this morning the roll of a formidable army of patriots who are anxious to serve their country under the auspices of the Lincoln regime. To those who may have supposed that patriotis: was on the wane, this list will be a refreshing surprise. To the names of those gentlemen as piring to the New York appointments we have appended brief historical sketches

From Texas we have nothing of a positive nature later than what we published yesterday morning; but by way of New Orleans there is a rumor to the effect that Fort Brown, in command of Capt. Hill, of the United States Army, had been surrendered to the Texans,

Intelligence was received in Washington last night to the effect that, after a full and careful that the secessionists in that body were in a minority, notwithstanding the fact that they have received accessions since the delivery of President Lincoln's inaugural. The secession ordinance will consequently be voted down in the Convention.

The United States Senate met vesterday, and without further debate adopted the resolution to print the usual number of copies of the Inaugural. A resolution for the exputsion of Senator Wigfall, of Texas, was introduced: but Mr. W. pot being in his seat, the mover of the resolution said he would not press it for the present. The Senate held an executive session, and then adjourned to Monday.

On the night of the 4th of March the Brooklyn Navy Yard was put into a state of defence, all the marines being on duty and under arms during the night, in readiness for action; the whole of the officers and men were on board their respective vessels-an unusual thing when in port-and all the guns were kept loaded. These facts are not generally known, nor has there been any real cause assigned for this unusual state of diligence.

Ex-Secretary Floyd comes out with a lengthy letter in relation to the late alleged frauds in the War Department, and gives a full history of the acceptances given in favor of Mesers, Russell, Majors & Waddell. He cites authorities for the legality of his acts, says the existence of the ac ceptances was known in commercial circles for over three years, and avers that the War De partment never was managed more economically than it was during the administration of Mr Buchanan. He also disclaims all connection with Bailey, and says he cannot see for the life of him what the young man's object was in ruining himself to prevent disgrace being brought upon one who was almost a stranger to him.

Both branches of the Legislature at Albany were again in session yesterday. In the Senate various matters of merely local interest were acted upon. Notice was given of a bill to extend the streets between West Twenty-fourth and Thirtyfirst streets in this city to the bulkhead line. The initiatory movement was made for the appointment of a Grinding Committee, to prepare business for the action of the Senate. The resolution introduced the previous day, relative to the Letropolitan Police Commissioners sending men South, was adopted, and considerable other business transacted. The Assembly passed several bills, and made some progress on others. The Capital Punishment bill was made the special order for next Monday evening. The Railroad Committee held another meeting last evening in the Assembly Chamber, and heard speeches for and against the Broadway Railroad bill, a report of which will be found in our Albany letter. The committee will hold a final meeting on this subject on Monday evening.

The steamship North Briton, from Livernool on the 21st, via Londonderry on the 22d ult., arrived at Portland last evening. She brings two days later news than previously received, but her ad vices are not important.

She brings ro intelligence concerning the Australasian. Mr. E. Cunard has chartered the steamship Adriatic to take the mails for England on West nesday, the 13th inst., in place of the Australasian She will sail from her dock, at the foot of Canal

street, attight A. M. Advices from Paris state that several person connected with M. Mires in his late financial operations had been arrested. Constantinopie bills

on Mires to the amount of £280,000 which were due on the 20th ult. were not met.

The news from Italy is not important. General Cisldini and Admiral Persano had left Gaeta and gone to Messina to assist in the reduction of the furtress. Active measures are being taken by Austria to prevent an attack on Venetia, and orders have been issued to arm all vessels in the

Austrian navy.

The troubles between the government and elergy of Honduras have been rapidly taking a dan-gerous form in that country. The Vicar General of the Metropolitan diocess excommunicated the President and members of his government for introducing heresy through the treaty of cession of the Bay Islands, which guarantees liberty of conscience to all non-Catholies. The President bas retaliated by stripping the Vicar of his func-tions and banishing him the country, for en-deavoring to excite rebellion. The incendiary documents of his Reverence are to be forwarded to the Court of Rome, in order that the matter may be looked into at the proper ecclesiastical headquarters. And so the quarrel stands at present. The Bay Islands have not been taken possession of by Honduras, the government appearing to think that they will be more trouble than profit. It is feared that the trouble with the

clergy may bring about a revolution. The weather was much milder yesterday than on Thursday. The New World left Albany on Thursday night for this city, and arrived at her dock at nine o'clock yesterday morning. The Hero arrived at Albany at about the same time. The river, commencing at Yonkers, is full of floating ice to Albany, with the exception of some eigh or ten places where it is frozen over. Five men were observed yesterday by our reporter on the ice at Peekskill at work near a vessel which was anchored a short distance from the dock. Saveral sloops and schooners were sailing between the city and Yonkers, and a short distance above the latter place was a large steamer with ice barge, in tow, and a small steamer towing a schooner. The Oregon, which was driven ashore by the squall on Wednesday night, floated off yesterday. She is reported uninjured.

A fire occurred early yesterday morning in the shoe shop of the House of Retuge, on Randall's Island, and before the flames could be got under control the entire building was destroyed. The structure burned was the one situated north of the main building. It was three stories in height. The building, which was the property of the city and State, was fully insured: but the gentleman who had the contract for the work on shoes loses a considerable amount in stock more than he had insurance for. One of the Refuge boys was arrested on suspicion of causing the fire.

The jury in the case of Blumenberg, charged with perjury, were unable to agree, and were dis charged yesterday by Judge Shipman.

We publish in another column the new regula tions of the Custom House Department of Brazil with reference to ships, merchandise, passengers, crew, &c. They will be found of great import shee to our merchants in the South American trade generally.

The market for cotton yesterday was not much af fected by the news from Liverpool, in view of the private telegraphic advices from the South, reporting that the receipts at New Orleans were declining rapidly. The prices of middling uplands here yesterday were 11%c. a 11%c. per pound, and about 1,300 bales, all told, found buyers. The transactions in flour were light, shippers having purchased with reserve, and the turn of prices was towards a lower range. Wheat was sold freely, but at easier prices. There was less activity new. The demand for provisions was mainly from jobbers. Lard was in most request and was ad vancing. The sales of sugars were 850 hhds , of all kinds at former quotations. Some 3 800 bags Rio coffee found buyers at steady figures. The au tion sale of teas indicated an active and a firmer market for greens. There was more inquiry for tobacco, and less for seeds, rice, hops, spices and whiskey, and the latter declined a sh The freight market was rather tame, the rise in rates having checked engagements. There was a meeting at the Corn Exchange in favor of the present site of the Post Office in this city being made the permanent location, and resclutions were adopted to that effect.

## The New Administration Responsible to

the Country. The election of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency, was the result of thirty years of perpetual agitation, upon the clavery question with the avowed object, in the beginning, of ruining the country. Sir Robert Peel considered the expenditure of one hundred millions of dollars for the emancipation of the negroes of Jamaica, as a cheap price for sowing seeds of mischief upon the American continent which should ultimately undermine our national greatness. Garrison, Phillips, Tappan, and others who initiated the abolition movement, have lived to exult over the success of their projects. The active system of propagandism which they inaugurated, for the pose of preaching a crusade against the social institutions of the Southern States, has driven seven members of the confederacy out of the republic; and, not contented with this, the pulpit is still desecrated, and the press prostituted, to force the remaining eight slave States to withdraw from the Union also. The guilt lies at their door of the most terrible blow that has ever been aimed at our political, commercial, financial, agricultural and manufacturing prosperity. If civil war comes, they will have brought it upon us, and the greater number of them are disappointed at the delay of an internecine conflict, with its attendan horrors, which they believe would stereotype anti-slavery fanaticism in the North. Secretary of the Treasury Chase foretold, in a recent speech, that, after the inauguration would come adjustment It is sorely needed; but it must be one which will involve the overthrow of the principles and practices which have elevated the administration to power, or it will be held, sooner or later, to a bitter account by the

Listen to the late harangue of Wendell Phillips, in which he proclaims to the Bostonians his rejoicing and triumph in the disasters of the past three months, and in the calamities and bloodshed which he believes to be still impending. He says:-

Why do I think disunion gain, peace and virtue? Let us rise to the height of our position. This is revo-

Let us rise to the height of our position. This is revolution, not robellion.

Suppose we welcome disunion, manfully avow our real sentiment, "liberty and equality," and draw the line at the Potenson. We do not want the border States. Let them go. Disunion is homer. Disunion is gain. I continue the exertion, in the face of State street, that of any fice Northern men engaged in Southern trade exclusively, four will end in bankruptcy.

What can be more horrible than such jubila tion over the prospective pauperism of his own immediate neighbors? Yet he continues:own immediate neighbors. Yet he continues:

I know what anarchy is. I know what civil war is, I
can imagine the scenes of blood through which a rabellious alaye population must march to their rights. They
are dreadful. And yet, I do not know, that, to an onlightened mind, a scene of civil war is any more sickening than the thought of a hundred and fifty years of
layery. I do not abrink from the sentiment of Southey,
in a letter to Duppa.—There are scenes of tremandous
horror which I could maile at by Mercy's side. An insurroction which should make the negroes masters of the
West Indies is one." I believe both these schtiments
are dictated by the highest humanity.

Mr. Dhillies.

Mr. Phillips takes pains to declare that the most fearful horrors which imagination can depict, would crown the wishes of politicians of his school, if they were the accompaniment of slave insurrection. He says:-" Weigh out the fifty thousand hearts that have beaten their last pulse smid agonies of thought and suffering

mothers, who, with sickening senses, watch for footsteps that are not wont to tarry long in their coming, and soon find themselves left to tread the pathway of life alone-add all the horrors of cities sacked and land laid wasteand then weigh them all against" slavery, "and tell me if Waterloo or Thermopylæ can claim one tear from the eye even of the tenderest spirit of mercy, compared with this daily system of hell amid the most civilized and Christian people on the face of the earth!"

Phillips is explicit in asserting that slavery is constitutional; that the encroachments upon it of the last thirty years have been illegal, and that he and his partisans way upon revolution, and violation of law, to accomplish their nefarious ends. He exclaims:-

Notwithstanding this awful language, Mr.

rious ends. He exclaims:—
Understand me. In 1787, slave property, worth, perhaps, three hundred millions of dollars, attengthened by the sympathy of all other capital, was a miguty power. It was the Rothschild of the State. The constitution, oy to three-fifths slave basis, made slaveholders an order of nobles. It was the house of Hapsburg joining hands with the house of Rothschild. Prejudice of race was the third strand of the cable, bitter and potent as Catholic ever bore Haguenot, or Hungary ever spit on Moslem. This fearful trinity won to its side that mysterious omnipotence called fashion—a power which, without cenerted action, without either thought, law or religion on its side, seems stronger than all of them, and spare, no fee but wealth. Such was slavery.

This is the school of politics which has re-

This is the school of politics which has reduced the country to its present degraded condition. From the proudest place among the Powers of the earth; envied and admired by the enlightened of every land; our institutions a model for patriots, and our form of gove: nment a salutary and beneficent example to those who are throwing off a despotic yole; we have become, in the short space of a quarter of a year, a byword and laughing stock, and a cloud of shame darkens our horizon, forebodes still greater evils in the future. The Queen of Great Britain pities, while the Emperor of the French mourns over us, and the statesmen who lead the cabinets of Europe behold with amazement the hideous national suicide we are perpetrating. Yet we are told by the incoming administration, that now we shall "have an adjustment." Mr. Seward has added that posterity would wonder at the "magnanimity" of the government, and that every sacrifice that shall be needful will be made," even to abandoning "party platforms and organizations," to secure the welfare of the Union. The people call upon the leaders of the republican party, who now hold the reins of power in their hands, to fulfil their pledges. The last planks that hold the nation together are being rent asunder; material interests are every hour becoming more imperilled; and political differences more difficult of settlement. Let the administration begin to do something towards relieving the republic from the pressure that is dragging its prosperity in the dust.

Up to the present hour, not one step seems to have been taken by Mr. Lincoln or his advisers, beyond giving vague and unsatisfactory assurances which have alarmed rather than tranquillized the public mind. During the late session of Congress, every obstacle to a proper explanation, not to say amendment of the constitution, was opposed by republicans in the Senate and House of Representatives. The 4th of March came, without a single reassuring measure having been taken on the part of our national representatives. Since that time, the single thought of the President seems, to have been to satisfy the greedy, hungry, Goth and Vandal office seekers, who swarm in every thoroughfare of the capital. The howling of bese wolves, shuts out from the ear of the Chief Magistrate the cry of distress which rises from every patriotic heart, in view of our troubled inter-State relations. If the administration, however, sleeps, the people do not. They are alive to existing dangers, and cry loud for relief. A responsibility devolves upon the republican government, from which it cannot escape, and unless it has resolved to permit every interest to go to ruin, it must speedily turn its exclusive attention to the events that are so rapidly progressing.

## Position of Douglas in Relation to the Administration.

In his speeches of Wednesday and Thursday in the Senate Mr. Douglas interprets the Inaugural of Mr. Lincoln as entirely pacific and as abandoning coercion. On Thursday he fortifiel his opinion by the fact that Fort Sumter

ald not be reinforced by Mr. Lincoln. "He believed it could not be reinforce 1 now without the use of at least ten thousand men by land and sea. There were but few men to serve the guns. who would soon be exhausted; and they had not bread and salt enough to last for thirty days." It is stated that Major Anderson has communicated to the government that, with less than twenty thousand men, it would be useless to attempt the reinforcement of the fort. The fact therefore urged by Mr. Douglas in favo. of the naugural meaning peace would only go to show that he is not yet ready for war. When Louis Napoleon proclaimed to the world "the empire is peace," he had war in his mind's eye, as the sequel proved.

But we will assume that the inaugural does mean peace, and that Mr. Douglas is right in the conclusion at which he arrives, that "distinctly and certainly it is the policy of the new administration and the wish and purpose of the President to preserve peace and avoid war." We will not inquire by what authority Mr. Douglas interprets the inaugural differently from everybody else, and contrary to the obvious sense of several passages; but granting that he is correct, what then? Is it the policy of the administration to leave matters as they are, to do nothing, but by a kind of "masterly inactivity" to let the revolution run its course and the country to drift into civil war? If he is really in favor of peace, what has he yet done to secure it? At any moment the federal troops at Fort Pickens or Fort Sumter may be attacked by an overwhelming force. Is he waiting for those events in order that the Southern confederacy, having struck the first blow, he may appeal to the war spirit of the North and to the God of battles to enable him to retake the captured forts, and send an army of invasion against the South? If he is not, and that he wants peace, then why does he permit the federal troops at Forts Sumter and Pickens to be eacrificed? If those posts cannot be held by their present defenders, and Mr. Lincoln will not or cannot reinforce them, is it not clearly his duty to remove those brave soldlers from their perilons position?

Again, what has Mr. Lincoln or his Cabinet dene towards a peaceful solution of the national tropbles? What has he done to restore the broken Union? By the priciples of the Chicago platform, on which he was elected; by the principles which he avowed in his own speeches by the principles proclaimed in the speeches of his Cabinet ministers Seward and Chase -and

fancy faints to think of; and the fifty thousand | by all the republican leaders and presses, seven Southern States have been driven out of the Union and have organized a separate government, and around this nucleus the remaining eight slave States will soon rally if Mr. Lincoln does not at once show his hand. He and his party have brought this calamity on the country. They have broken up the confederacy. What is he going to do to reunite the fragments? In his Inaugural he has not upsaid what has done all the mischief. He has recommended no concessions and proposed no measures, and it does not appear that he intends to propose

Mr. Douglas, therefore, misses the real question. His speech is an evasion of the point at issue. He might as well say, in favor of a man who fires a cannon loaded with grape shot vaguely into a crowd, that he did not intend to burt anybody in particular. The suspense in which the country is held, between peace and war and between hope and fear, is as paralyzing to business and as destructive to every interest of the country as if civil war actually existed and the worst apprehensions were fully realized. Let it be war, or let it be peace.

## Speech of Victor Emanuel at the Opening

of the Italian Parliament.

There is to be no campaign against Austria this spring. Such, we take it, is the construction to be placed on the speech of Victor Emanuel to the Italian Chambers. "My voice," he says, "was once raised with boldness, but it is as wise to wait at the right time as it is to dure at the right time." This means-if it means anything-that Count Cavour's policy has triumphed over the precipitation of the opposition who have been earnest in urging ou

early commencement of hostilities. The fact that Garibaldi is still at Caprera and is giving no sign of activity is another evidence that the ex Dictator and the Turin Cabinet are in accordance as to the course to be pursued on the Venetian question. The necessity of affording Italy breathing time before she enters on a fresh struggle—the magnitude and duration of which no one can foresee-has been apparent to every one but those by whom the Liberator has, until within the last three months, been surrounded. Carried away by their persuasions and dazzled by the brilliant success that had attended his expeditions against Sicily and Naples, he pledged himself to make an effort for the recovery of Venice early this year. From the daring and chivalrous character of the man no one doubted that this promise would be fulfilled The world has accordingly been anxiously awaiting some indication of the plan which he was said to have determined upon-such, for instance, as would have been afforded by his departure for Dalmatia, where an insurrectionary movement has been organized, the outbreak of which only awaiting his arriva!

It will relieve the minds of the well wishers of Italy to find that Garibaldi is not likely to compromise the advantages gained to his country by his efforts by any rash and ill consider ed act. Although he is known not to entertain much respect for diplomatists, he is by this time convinced that the policy recommended by Count Cavour in reference to Venice is the only safe one to pursue. To attempt its recovery at present would be to endanger all that has been gained to Italy and risk a rupture with France-By deferring it for another twelve months the delay will cause greater exhaustion to Austria than the most costly campaign. It will oblige her to maintain her enormous defensive arrangements in the Quadrilateral and on the Adriatic coast, without giving her a chance of indemnifying herself by reprisals; and at the same time it will give the disaffection which prevails in her Transylvanian dedencies an opportunity of maturing its preparations for a simultaneous movement against her.

But there is another and a still more con vincing reason why Italy should not make this attempt just now. She is not prepared for it, either in a financial or a military sense. The difficulty which she has had in accumulating the necessary material for the capture of Gaeta must have proved to her that the task of taking Venice requires greater resources than she oan at present command. She has to apply herself, first, to the work of internal organization, and endeavor to inspire confidence amongst European capitalists, before she can raise the immense sums required for such a war as that in which she proposes to engage. From the course adopted by France in withdrawing ber representative from Turin, it is probable that she will not be sustained by that Power. Nor, indeed, is it desirable that she should. Italy would not be again disposed to pay such a price for her aid as that of the cession of Savoy and Nice; and without some such inducement to influence him, Louis Napoleon is not the man to make any fresh efforts in her behalf. The conspiracy which has just been detected in Naples, in favor of Prince Murat, is an indication of the direction in which he might be inclined to look for compensation for his assistance.

The declaration of Victor Emanuel, then, of the intention of Italy to abide her opportunity, will give great satisfaction to her friends both here and elsewhere. The proof of the wisdom of this determination is to be found in the fact that the secret agents of Austria are doing all they can to precipitate the movement, by urg ing upon those who are supposed to have any influence with Garibaldi the folly of further delay. Happily the Liberator has been guided by the sober second thought which in such cases frequently saves great enterprises from shipwrecks.

The postponement of the campaign against Venice has this further advantage, that it prevents the Roman question from being complicated with it. It is desirable that some settlement should be effected with the Pope, and that the French troops shall be withdrawn from Italy before the energies of the government require to be concentrated on a war of so forpidable a character as this must lead to. His Holiness is said to have partially succeeded in freeing himself from the influences by which he has hitherto been surrounded, and is disposed to come to some arrangement by which, in surrendering the greater portion of his temporalities, the dignity and splendor of the Pon tificate shall be maintained inviolate. The plan of continuing to the Pope a residence in Rome, with the rank and revenues of a sovereign prince, but without civil jurisdiction, is the only compromise that the Italian people will submit to. This has been offered him by the Turin Cabinet, and he would do well to at once accept it. If he allows another six months to clapse without coming to terms the Pepacy may have to go begging for a

North and South-Their Commerce and Population

Mark the formal of the

Some of the anti-slavery journals of the North have been recently making comparisons between the growth of commerce and population at the South and at the North; and, taking their cue from Helper's book, they are indulging in considerable sophistry and misrepresentation, of course to the advantage of the North and the detriment of the South. For instance, they assume that because the population of the fifteen Southern States is only twelve and a half millions, and that of the nineteen Northern States is nearly nineteen millions, or one-third more, that the North is immensely prosperous and the South miserably slow. But while they quote the figures from the census tables, they carefully keep out of view the fact of the artificial increase which the North has received by emigration from Europe-the result of revolution and misgovernment in the Old World. From this source alone the population of the Northern States has added to its numbers not less than eight millions of people within the last half a century, and to its capital, in money and labor, all the little property, the skill, industry and enterprise of just that number. The South, meantime, has gained comparatively nothing from this source; but in fact and truth the growth of the Southern States, by natural means, has been just as great as that of the North.

As to the material prosperity of the two sections, comparisons are drawn between some of the Northwestern States and the cotton Statesbetween Illinois and Georgia, for example. Now, if there be a State in the Union which owe- more to the influence of immigration than another it is lilipois; and moreover, to compare the growth of a new State with an old one, in almost the first decade of the former's existence, with labor and capital flowing into it from abroad, as it has done into the Northwestern region, is absurd. We all know to what circumstances the Northwestern States owe their extraordinary increase in population and cultivation; and we know that the Southern States have not shared the advantages of these circumstances. It is to immigration from Europe and from the Atlantic States, and to the fever of land speculation, that the new States of the West are indebted for their sadden prosperity. But in the matter of solid financial stamina it is folly to compare the West with the South. The West, with all its advantages, is hardly able to pay its way. It is only upon the splendid future before it that one can predicate anything for that section of country. The South, on the contrary, has always been sound in its financial concerns. It pays its debts. Commercial transactions with the South have always been secure operations-not mere gambling speculations, as with the West

But it is urged that the South has only one staple. This is not so; it possesses in abundance four great staples-essential to the whole civilized world-cotton, rice, tobacco and sugar. And if it were not more profitable to raise these products and buy grain from the Western States, the Southern fields could grow cereals as well in much larger quantities than they are raised now.

Taking the cue again from Helper, the antislavery journals argue that the South pays only one-tenth of the duties on foreign imports. Now we will venture to assert that more than half the luxuries paying high duties—such as wines, rich silks and velvets, jewelry and other items-are consumed in the South, although the duties are collected in Northern ports. The West uses very little of these articles; the Atlantic States, of course, consume their of luxuries goes to the South. It is the sophistry to represent the amount of duties collected in the Southern custom houses as the test of the contribution of the South to the revenues of the government. No matter at what port of entry the duties are imposed, it is the consumer of dutiable articles who indirectly pays the impost, and in this regard the Southern States are not behind the North.

Again, it is said that all the cash capital is entred in the North. It is true the great bulk of cash capital is in the Northern States, but where is it? Not in Wisconsin or in Illinois, nor in Vermont or New Hampshire. It is in the large Atlantic cities-in New York, Boston and Philadelphia; but if the Southern confederacy is to become permanent through the bostile policy of the present administration, there may be a very material change in its location before long. Already we hear of large houses here breaking up and going South; and it is not only the merchants who will transfer their business in that direction, but even the manufacturers of New England will be soon following: the mill owners and manufacturers of Lynn and Marblehead and Lowell will renove to Virginia and the other border States if the Southern confederacy maintains its independence permanently; and then what becomes of our cash capital and of our property of every description? They will go to the dogs before many years have clapsed. It is very well for the anti slavery newspapers to get up articles based upon Helper's false tables of finances and statistics, endeavoring to prove that the North enjoys all the prosperity of the country, and that the South is weak, poor and despicable. But the theory is not true, and if the political events now transpiring do not assume an amicable complexion before long, that theory will be put to a bitter test, as we shall discover when too late.

NORTHERN SHIPS AND CREWS FOR SOUTHERN PRIVATEERING .- Some time ago the New Orleans Crescent advocated the issuing of letters of marque and reprisal against Northern ocean and other commerce, and the matter has been discussed in the Congress of the Southern confederacy. It has been suggested that proper vessels for this service cannot be easily obtained; but that difficulty, it appears, can be remedied very easily, a number of Northern ship owners having offered to furnish vessels armaments and crews gratis-sailing papers only being required. In other words, there are to be found men in the Northern States who will, in view of the money to be made out of the operation, engage in the destruction of their neighbors' ships and the confiscation of their goods. At the first view this seems grossly improbable; but when we reflect that for many years slave ships have been fitted out almost exclusively from Northern ports, it is not altogether unlikely that the abolitionists would go a step farther, and turn a penny or two by plundering honest traders on the | Lincoln; and if there should be any conspiracy

SECRETARY SEWARD SWALLOWING HIS OWN MEDICINE. - In its issue of yesterday the Tribune came out with a violent leading article against Mr. Lincola's Secretary of State, under the caption-"Gov. Seward's new idea." The less ing organ of the radical republicans commences by quoting the report of an interview between Mr. Seward and a deputation of citizens of Illinois,

THE SOUTHERN COUNTY OF ANY

as follows:as follows:—
The citizens of Illinois now in Washington called on Mr. Soward after the insuguration, and in response to their congratulations he said:—Genliemen—If you want to save this administration, and have it successful and profitable to the country, I implore you to remember that the battle for freedom has been fought said won. Henceforth forget that freedom ever was in danger, and exert your best influence now to save the Union. Let it not be said that the republican party of the United States wen its first, last and only victory over the dissolution of the Union.

the Union.

One of his visiters remarked:—Governor, I want the integrity of the republican party maintained.

Mr. Seward responded:—Remember that the way te maintain the integrity of the republican party is to maintain the integrity of the republican party is to maintain the Union. Remember that the point at which the eaciny trikes is always the point which you should defend.

Mr. Lovejoy interposed and added:—And remember that the Union is worth nothing except no long as there s freedom in it.
To this Mr. Seward replied:—Freedom is always in the

The Tribune makes this a text for an onalaught on the consistency of Mr. Seward, who, before the election, proclaimed one set of doetrines, and now proclaims another. Greeley goes on to say that the Secretary's present policy, is "fatally mistaken and perilous"-the meaning of which is that it is perlious to the republican party. It is perfectly true that during the late campaign Mr. Seward did in his speeches proclaim an "irrepressible conflict" between the North and the South, and advocated all the revolutionary doctrines of the Massachusetts school of politics-"a higher law" school, at the head of which stood Garrison and Phillips-who, in despite of constitutions or covenants between the North and the South, hold that it is the duty of the federal government to overthrow slavery in the Southern States by any and every means which it can command. If Mr. Seward is now conservative, and shrinks with horror from the idea of carrying on civil war to propagate the Gospel according to Helper, and to fight and die for the faith for which John Brown became a martyr, it is clear that he was a hypocrite and a demagogue during the election. The

Tribune's case against him is conclusive. The lesson to be derived from Mr. Seward's present position is this, that when a great statesman stoops to play the demagogue to gain an object, he must accept all the consequences. Mr. Seward must swallow his own medicine, and bear all the abuse that will he heaped upon him by the radical wing of his party, or be precipitated into the abyss of civil war. Such is the danger statesmen expose themselves to when they pander to the fanatical passions of a multitude. It is known to all students of history that Robespierre in France and Cromwell in England were long averse to the extreme course to which they were finally driven; but they had sown the wind, and they must either ride upon the whirlwind and direct the storm or be swept by it to destruction, as one of them was at last. Well will it be for Seward if he does not share the same fate.

THE FOREIGN APPOINTMENTS-ARE THE RADI-CAL GERMANS IN THE ASCENDANT ?- The radical Germans of the West and Northwest are urging with great vehemence the appointment of Carl Schurz, F. Harsaureck, and other favorites with very hard names, to the best foreign missions, on the ground that the Germans of the red republican stripe have elected Lincoln, by casting in his favor the balance of power they held in the Western and Northwestern States.

It is no doubt true that the revolutionary radicals and agrerian socialists who, in 1848, fled here from European governments which proportion; but half of the entire importation | they had failed to overthrow, have materially contributed to the election of Mr. Lincoln and the success of revolution on this continent, while the vast majority of the old German settlers voted against Lincoln and revolution. It is natural that the red radicals of faderland should now claim their rewards; and though it is understood that Old Abe has declared, and that he "put his foot down" when he said so, that he would not disgrace his administration by the appointment of renegade foreign adventurers, it is believed the German candidates are in the ascendant. However this may be, it is certain that men entertaining revolutionary ideas in reference to European governments cannot be acceptable ministers to those governments or suitable representatives of the United States, especially when they will have to compete with the ministers from the Southern confederacy, who will be all respectable natives. Neither in education, manners or habits are these men fit to represent the United States at any court of Europe.

It would be much better, therefore, to appoint to foreign offices those who are "native and to the manner born;" and if the President wants to know where he can strike upon a golden vein we can give him the informa In the offices of the republican journals of the city of New York he can find enough of men to fill every foreign post. In every office there are from six to eight candidates all ready to start on a foreign mission at an hour's It is true the modest and amiable poet of the

Post, William Cullen Bryant, says in an ob-

scure corner of his paper that he has made no application for the mission to Spain, and does not lesire any foreign office. When a clergyman of the established church in England is promoted by the Queen or the King (as the case may be) to a rich bishophrie, worth from \$50,000 to \$100,000 per annum, he declares, during the ceremony of consecration, in the Latin language, Nolo episcopari—"I don't want to be made a bishop." Of course he accepts the dig-

nity only in obedience to the head of the English church, and he is decidedly averse to the appointment. In the same way Mr. Bryant. though personally reluctant, will be persuaded to yield obedience to the head of the government, if he should order him to Madrid. Mr. Bigelow, another republican New York editor. is on hand for the French mission. In the Tribune office there are several caudidates who understand the Italian and German languages. and are conversant with painting, sculpture, music and the other fine arts. They would suit admirably for Italy or for the German States. Then there is at the head of the list in the Times office, Jenkins Raymond, who is well acquainted with the geography of the Mincio and its "elbows," and knows all about the race course of Solferino, on which he once played so distinguished a part. He has another qualification, too, in which he distances all competitors-he is the man to find out plots. It was he discovered the plot to assassinate Mr.

going on in Sardinia unfavorable to the North-